The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
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Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $2.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Patent Medicines.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs.

Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, ots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind, is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS, and BARKS, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or insert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinl virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, his Bitters is free from the objections urged gainst all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more a d have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheaper compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILL,
WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:* PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,* PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,* PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I Have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects, WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa,*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will cure every Case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting away of the Body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES
Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
Substitute for Mercury Pills.
TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no diseases can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. (jan'71y

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. ikeler.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—H. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Poor District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TWEEDY, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. H. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. F. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

HOVER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker. near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d Door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. E. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

Miss LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street,

Miss M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hatsand Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, Fan Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Mainst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chamberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Stop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EGGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. BALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEELER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

jan. 171—1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.

Orders will receive prompt attention. may 19,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. Jan'4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec'6'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.2'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. (se)9'70-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE BUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.
H. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. (jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is respected. jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard.
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

Choice Poetry.

They Say.

They say—Ah, well, suppose they do?
But can they prove the story true?
Suspicion may arise from nought
But malice, envy, want of thought;
Why count yourselves among the "they"
Who whisper what they dare not say?

They say—but why the tale rehearse,
And help to make the matter worse?
No good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue:
And is it not a noble plan,
To speak of all the best you can?

They say—well, if it should be so,
Why need you tell the tale of woe?
Will it the better wrong redress,
Or make one pang of sorrow less?
Will it the erring one restore
Henceforth to "go and sin no more?"

They say—oh! pause and look within!
See how thy heart inclines to sin!
Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour
Thou, too, shouldst sink beneath its power!
But speak of good or not at all.

Miscellaneous.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.

The London *Newspaper Press* contains the following classification of newspaper subscribers, which is somewhat vaguely credited to an American paper.

First come the

Uprights.—These are men who take newspapers, pay for them, and read them. Observe the order in which these are done: The pay comes first—the reading next. These men consider they get the worth of their money in the bargain. It seems as fair and just to them that the newspaper should be paid for as a barrel of sugar or a new coat. They never entertain any other opinion. When the year runs out, or a little before, they are on hand with the pay. There is no more difficulty with them in remembering this period than Sunday or the first of January. If one of them wishes to stop his paper, he either calls or writes a letter by his postmaster in due season, like a man. This class is dear to the heart of the editor. Their image is embalmed in his warm affections. May they live a thousand years, and see their sons' sons to the fourth generation.

The second class now in mind is the *Do Wells.*—This is nearly related to the other—so near that it is hard to tell where one begins and the other ends. These men always pay in advance in the beginning, and intend to do so continually. But memory fails a little, or some mishap intervenes, and the time runs by—sometimes a little—sometimes for quite a period. But their recollection, though nodding occasionally, never gets sound asleep. It pronounces the word in due time—"The printer is not paid;" and forthwith their will to do well kindles into activity. Now comes the paying up—"Meant to do so before. Don't mean to let such things pass by." A publisher can live with such men. They have a warm place in his memory—only a little back of the uprights. If such a man dies in arrears, his wife or son remembers that he may not have paid up for his newspaper, and forthwith institutes inquiries. They remember that part of the benefit was theirs, and, estate or no estate, see that the printer's bills are not among father's unsettled accounts.

Next come the

Easy Does.—These men believe in newspapers. They have fully settled in their own minds that a newspaper is a good thing. They take them, too.—Sometimes at the first they pay up for the first year, at any rate they mean to, pretty soon. If they have done so, they lie down with the comforting conviction that their newspaper is now settled for; and this idea having got into their heads, refuses obstinately to be dislodged, but keeps its hold from year to year; a truth once—now an illusion gray and rheumatic with years. The editor marking the elongated and elongating space in the accounts currents of their dollars, begins to ask if they are dead or have gone to California. Now he begins to poke bills at them. They suddenly start up to the reality that they are in arrears; and, like men, as they are at the bottom, pay up. They never dispute his bills—they know books tell better stories than moss covered memories. If the publisher has faith enough, or a long purse, and can live like a hibernating bear, he may survive this class. But if he is mortal only, woe be to him.

The next class is that of the

Down Hillers.—Here we begin to slide over to the other side. The picture suddenly gets sombre. We shall despatch the Down Hillers suddenly. One of these may take a paper because wife wants one, or the children are zealous to read it, or a neighbor persuades him. When it begins to come, he dismisses all thoughts about it further. If the editor sends a man directly to him at the end of two or three years, he may get some pay for his paper, but with growls and surly looks. He never pays any debt if he can get rid of it, and a newspaper least of all. Still, he hates lawsuits, and constables, and all that. A dun has the same effect on him that a bullet has on a hippopotamus—glancing from his hide, or sinking into the blubber harmless. He is always sliding down hill, and soon merges into another class, that of

The Nix Cum Rouse.—No matter how this man began his subscription, he never pays for it—not he. "He don't like that sort of paper. It don't give no news. He never did like it. He didn't want it in the first place, and told the postmaster so. He sent back one more than a year ago—besides, he never began to take it till a long time after it came, and he hadn' only two or three of them, at any rate, and those he hadn't read." Wipe him off.

Here comes the

Scapegrace.—It is enough to say of him that he never fails to have a newspaper—two or three of them. When he thinks they have come about long enough for the publisher to want pay he sends back with "stop it." Or he takes up his traps and leaves for parts unknown. He does not want to pay, and he don't mean to. Get it if you can.

Reader, in which of the above classes are you found?

Happy Marriages.

The Cameron (Pa,) *Herald* has the following sensible remarks:

"Marriages are happy when they take place from pure love, between two persons who are already thoroughly acquainted with each other, and who are quite content with each other as they then are.

First, Love must be the motive. Marriages of convenience, as they are called, most always turn out to be anything but convenient, and, on the contrary, exceedingly inconvenient.

If people marry for money, even if the money be obtained, the husband or wife who is taken with it, is, of course, and necessarily, regarded merely as an incumbrance, to be endured for the sake of the more highly prized pecuniary acquisition. Then, if it chance that the coveted money be not received, or that it be subsequently lost, the situation is still more deplorable, for the incumbrance alone remains without the compensation calculated upon for its endurance, and becomes all the more unendurable.

If people marry for what is called position, they marry for something which cannot be obtained in that way. A sound title to position can only be got by merit, never by matrimony.

Secondly, Happy marriages can only take place between people who are well acquainted and who are satisfied with each other as they are.

Young persons who are so blinded by love that their judgment is rendered torpid, who are unable to perceive each other's faults, and who marry, in real form, an imaginary character, are soon and sadly undeceived by the experience of married life; and such matches are most miserable.

So of those who marry, not because they are satisfied with each other as they now are, but who are quite confident of their ability to change the character of the person they wed. Such hopes prove delusive. Do not be deceived by the idea that you can remould a character already cast, in consequence of assuming the matrimonial relations. The probability is, that the objectionable or disagreeable qualities which you already perceive will increase, and not diminish after marriage, while the possibility of discovering new ones always exists.

These suggestions may be heeded with advantage by the endless procession continually moving to the gate of matrimony."

Conversation of Women.

It is very well to call the conversation of women trifling and frivolous; if it is pleasant and grateful it is all that can be desired. Conversation should be the relaxation, not the business of life; and the moralists, who require that it should be always of an "improving" character, have no idea of its proper social uses. Improving! Have we not sermons, good books, lectures, institutions, and complicated educational machinery of all kinds to improve us all off the face of the earth, if nature did not oppose a little wholesome duncehood to this sweeping tide of instruction? Must the schoolmaster follow us into our little holiday?

If the "Queens of society" will only give us talk which shall be bright without ill-natured sharpness, playful without silliness—if they will show us that affectation, vanity, jealousy, and slander are not necessary ingredients in the social dialogue, but that, rather, they give all an ill-savor to the wittiest and the cleverest play of words—if they remember that good humor, sympathy, and the wish to please for the sake of giving pleasure, will lend a charm to the most commonplace thoughts and expressions, their conversation will "improve" us perhaps, quite as much as most popular lectures and some popular sermons.

MOUNT SINAI.—At a recent meeting held in Cambridge, Eng., on behalf of the Palestine Fund, it was stated by Captain H. S. Palmer, of the Royal Engineers, employed in the survey of the Holy Land, that Mount Sinai must be identified with the mountain now called Gebel Musa. At this place a fine cliff fronts an extensive plain, and, it is asserted, in every particular corresponds to the requirments of the sacred narrative. The tradition of the country, Captain Palmer stated, points to a still higher peak of Gebel Musa, which is hidden from the plain, as the place where the stone tables of the law were delivered to Moses, and the cliff mentioned above is believed to be the spot where the law was proclaimed to the people assembled in the plain below. The scientific survey now prosecuting in Palestine, will settle many questions that have long been in dispute in reference to the precise locality of the places mentioned in Scripture. The claims of Gebel Musa have been argued against by Dr. Edward Robinson and other travellers, on the ground that no large plain capable of containing the Israelites existed in its neighborhood; but these views have been refuted by the recent survey. Gebel Musa is the Mount Sinai, according to tradition, and upon it are built a Christian church and a Mohammedan mosque.

Editing a Newspaper.

We never could see the virtue of the boast which is so often made by the papers and magazines, that so large a portion of their pages is original. Such originality is often maintained at the expense of the worth. The best exchanges of our acquaintance are by no means those which have the greatest amount of original matter. There is more of editorial tact and talent required to make proper and practical selections, than is put in requisition by the production of the vaunting original papers, who seem to require originality as the only requisite for a good periodical. A good newspaper is always dependent upon other resources than its own. And the boast of a periodical that it is entirely original, is too often like the boast of a library if it should claim to have the production of only one author.

If you make a favorable impression on the first visit anywhere—don't call again.

A Crying Parental Folly.

Is to compel a child to eat an article of food for which he has no appetite, nay, may have a positive disgust at the very thought of swallowing the hated mouthful. Parents do this from the very best of motives, thinking that it would add to their children's health or comfort in after-life to have learned to eat the article in uestion.

It is just as great an outrage to compel a man to eat a piece of fried snake as to compel a child to eat a piece of fat meat when his stomach revolts at it; the inhumanity of it is greater, because the man may defend himself, while the child, all unresisting and helpless, is made to comply by the one whom he loves best in the world.

The instincts of childhood should be held in a measure sacred to them; and it may be safe to say that what nature craves, the body has use for; what nature abhors, the same body has no use for.

Every man is at liberty to ride any hobby he chooses to death; if he wants to ride it to his own undoing, he may have the right to do it, with some restrictions; but to "have a theory," and kill his child in the attempt to carry it out, to make it practical, is not to be applauded.

If a man wishes to learn his child to relish any article of food which he does not relish now, a safe method of bringing it about is to take a long walk or ride, far from any human habitation, and after the child has been some time complaining of being hungry, present the article in question to him, and let him taste it if he will, and in a little while taste it again; in this way he may be educated to love it in a very short time. The conclusion of the whole matter is this; to compel the swallowing of a mouthful of food against the appetite or inclination for it, is certainly a wicked waste of that much; it gives no healthful nourishment to the body, is a violence to nature, a shock to the system, and invites loathsome, painful, and even fatal maladies.

AN anecdote of Mr. Calhoun, which we find in the New York *Tribune*, illustrates the tone of the public men of his time, and contrasts with that of our day when you may put money into a President's hand with as little ceremony as you would drop alms into the hat of a beggar:

The following anecdote of John C. Calhoun, as told by William Schouler, on the authority of the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence: "Some time before 1840, Mr. Calhoun wrote to Mr. Lawrence that he had been adding to his landed estates, and would like to obtain a loan of $10,000 or $15,000 in Boston, where money was more plenty than in South Carolina and the rate of interest not so high, for the payment of which he would give his notes and a mortgage upon his estate, which would be ample security. Mr. Lawrence said he consulted Mr. Nathan Appleton and one or two other wealthy citizens of Boston upon the subject, and it was agreed to raise the money for him and take no security for the repayment but his own note. Mr. Lawrence informed Mr. Calhoun of the arrangement which he had made, and expressed his gratification that it was in the power of himself and a few of his friends to do a kindness to one so distinguished, whose life had been devoted to the service of his country. Mr. Calhoun immediately wrote back, declining the offer, and withdrawing his original request. He said it did not agree with his sense of propriety to accept a loan upon such terms; that in the discharge of his public duties he did not wish to be embarrassed by a sense of obligation to any one."

SLURS ON WOMEN.—Of all evils prevalent among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than to speak slightingly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken, as the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own mothers and sisters, but of others, who they forget, are somebody else's mothers and sisters. As a rule, no person who surrenders to this debasing hab it is to be trusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one, and deep rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of thoughtless or lewd women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of these, than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens upon the developments of crimes in our police courts. Let our young men remember that their chief happiness of life depends upon their utter faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization, can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God itself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that were wont to speak slightingly of women.

The Uses of Walking.

Walking for young and active persons is by far the best exercise; riding is good for the elderly, middle-aged and invalids. The abuse of these exercises consists in taking them when the system is exhausted, more or less, by previous fasting or by mental labors. Some persons injudiciously attempt a long walk before breakfast, under the belief that it is conducive to health. Others will get up early to work three hours at some abstruse mental toil. The effect in both instances is the same; it subtracts from the power of exertion in the after part of the day. A short saunter or some light reading before this meal is the best indulgence of the kind; otherwise the waste occasioned by labor must be supplied by nourishment, and the breakfast will necessarily become a heavy meal, and the whole morning's comfort sacrificed by a weight at the chest from imperfect digestion of od. These observations apply to elderly persons who are prone to flatter themselves into the persuasion that they can use their mental or bodily powers in age as in youth.

Proverbs of all Nations.

A deceitful man is more hurtful than open war.

A fox should not be on the jury at a goose's trial.

Justice will not condemn even the devil wrongfully.

A great fortune is a great slavery.

A nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool.

A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little.

An old dog cannot alter his way of barking.

An idle brain is the devil's workshop.

A penny worth of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.

Avarice increases wealth.

A small leak will sink a great ship.

Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune.

Expect nothing from him who promises a great deal.

Draw not thy bow before thy arrow be fixed.

Grieving for misfortune is adding gall to wormwood.

Good bargains are pickpockets.

Give neither counsel nor salt till you are asked for it.

Have not the cloak to make when it begins to rain.

He who would catch fish must not mind getting wet.

He that is idle might be better employed.

He that would stop every man's mouth must have a good deal of meal.

He that makes himself an ass must not take it ill if men ride him.

He that knows not when to be silent knows not when to speak.

He that fears you present will hate you absent.

If an ass goes a traveling he'll not come home a horse.

If better were within, better would come out.

It is more easy to praise properly than to bear it.

It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

It is a pity that those who taught us to talk did not also teach us to hold our tongues.

SOMETHING ABOUT YOURSELF.—Supposing your age be fifteen or thereabouts, I can figure you up to a dot. You have 100 bones and 500 muscles; your blood weighs 25 pounds; your heart is five inches in length and three inches in diameter; it beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 per day, and 36,772,200 per year. At each beat a little over two ounces of blood are thrown out of it; and each day it throws out and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid.

Your lungs will contain about a gallon of air, and you inhale 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of your lungs, supposing them to be spread out, exceeds 20,000 square inches. The weight of your brain is three pounds; when you are a man it will weigh e

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1871.

Libelling Public Men.

A CONTEMPORARY cites to the discredit of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the fact that it lately publicly retracted its libel upon Judge Black. The retraction stated that the offending article was inserted without the editor's knowledge, and that he believes the charges without foundation to fact. This retraction is not to the discredit of Mr. Bergner. It is the duty of editors to retract unfounded charges against public men; and if more would practice it journalism would be the gainer thereby.—*Philadelphia Day.*

We agree perfectly with the *Day*. The practice of giving currency to false statements against public men, not only is disgraceful to journalists personally but completely destroys their power when they have truthful statements of public interest to make. With many papers—and the Harrisburg *Telegraph* amongst them—no discrimination is made between honest men and rogues but all are slandered alike, when they happen to be not of the editor's way of political thinking. To be denounced therefore in such papers has no terrors for political men, and the public pays no more attention to such denunciation than it does to the sayings of a common scold. If newspapers desire to preserve their influence they must deserve it—they must be truthful and reliable, and if led into error must have the manhood to correct themselves. All people honor the man who not only refuses to be the author of a lie but who also and with equal firmness refuses to be used as an instrument to propogate untruth. All editors, like other people, are liable to mistakes, to be misinformed, to believe that which is untrue, but any one of them who feels a just pride in his profession, or that degree of honor which alone characterizes a proper man as distinguished from a blackguard, will correct any mistake or error he may fall into whenever the fact is made apparent to him.

The retraction of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, noticed above, would have been far more honorable to the editor if it had been voluntarily made—to be honest under compulsion is no Heaven-born virtue, yet is better than usual for that paper.

Democratic Convention---Auditor General.

The Democratic County Convention on Monday was pretty well attended, considering the season. It will be observed that unanimous instructions were passed in favor of Gen. W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county, for Auditor General. The Democracy of Columbia have done themselves credit in this action—credit in bringing forward a fit candidate who was not pressing himself upon the party, and one who eminently deserves preferment. The action of the county was spontaneous, not the result of effort or intrigue, and we trust the State Convention will be controlled by similar patriotic motives. DAVIS has deserved well of his country on the battle field as well as in the private relations of life. He is in all respects a fit man as a candidate and will prove as fit as an officer. He was the Democratic candidate for the same office in 1865, and as such did energetic work to secure the triumph of his party—work that was creditable to him and beneficial to the party that nominated him. Although his vote at the election was a most respectable one, he was overwhelmed by the large Republican majority of that day. It is but justice to a faithful and able man to give him another trial, when there is hope of success, and when the merits of the candidate will have so much to do with securing victory.

North and West Branch Railroad.

In another column we give a correct copy of the act recently passed to incorporate the North and West Branch Railroad company. It will be seen that notwithstanding earnest attempts were made to cripple the bill by amendments designed to favor special localities, it is passed in the form desired by the people of Columbia county. The gentlemen named as incorporators are already taking the initiatory steps to have subscription books opened with the view to the commencement of immediate operations. Every citizen, especially those of Bloomsburg and others residing along the line of the proposed route, ought to take a deep interest in forwarding this project. The road is of more interest to the county generally than any other that has been proposed, as its erection would give complete railroad accommodations to the people south of the river and also to the two Fishingcreek vallies, as well as to Bloomsburg and its vicinity. It is hoped the people interested will take hold of the project in earnest and drive it through to successful completion with hearty energy.

Sherman Retreating!

The whole administration at Washington and Radical leaders generally "came down" on Gen. SHERMAN with all the power of threats and tearful coaxing because of his New Orleans speech, and they assert that they have induced him to say that he was not correctly reported. Ahem! if Gen. SHERMAN has been induced to this latter assertion why dont they get him to tell the public what he did say at New Orleans? There would be force in such an explanation as that, but to say simply that he was not correctly reported,. without other explanation, amounts to just nothing. They attempted to get him to deny the main assertions in the speech but in this they utterly failed. Whether the Radical batteries can force him to retreat entirely from his truthful position remains to be seen.

Radical State Convention.

This body met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and nominated Dr. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county, for Auditor General. The Convention was made up of a majority of the adherents of Gen. CAMERON, and no appeals by the more moderate of the plundering crowd was sufficient to induce them to nominate somebody outside of the corrupt Treasury ring for Auditor General. Having seized the Treasury last winter it was necessary to have a tool in that office to give them full swing at the stealings. They already have the Treasury in the hands of an agent of the ring, and if they succeed in the election this fall they will have another agent of the ring as Auditor General to settle his accounts! There will then not be the least check to prevent them from gorging themselves upon the people's money to their heart's content. Such is Radicalism! Personally we know nothing about the nominee.

Now let the Democracy nominate one of their best men and victory is sure!

Col. R. P. BEATH, of Schuylkill county, was nominated for Surveyor General.

Democratic County Convention.

BLOOMSBURG, May 15th, 1871.—The convention having met as requested by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, on motion, JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq. was appointed President, and C. G. MURPHY and DAVID LOWENBERG, Secretaries.

The list of townships was called and delegates presented their credentials, as follows, viz:

Bloom, E. W.—S. H. Miller, W. B. Koons, and D. Lowenberg.
Bloom, W. W.—John G. Freeze, and Robert F. Clark.
Benton.—James Conner, George Hurleman and A. S. Ikler.
Berwick.—John G. Jacoby.
Briarcreek.—Charles Reed.
Catawissa.—Casper Rhawn and J. S. McNinch.
Centre.—H. D. Knorr, Wm. Shaffer and Jesse Hoffman.
Centralia.—C. G. Murphy.
Conyngham.—Peter Luby.
Fishingcreek.—Silas McHenry and B. F. Edgar.
Greenwood.—D. Demott, John Leggott and Isaac Ikeler.
Jackson.—Clinton Lewis and Jefferson Fritz.
Mifflin.—Samuel Snyder and J. H. Hettler.
Montour.—Wm. G. Quick and W. R. Tubbs.
Mt. Pleasant.—John Mordan and Joseph Ikeler.
Orange.—John Snyder and E. Bower.
Scott.—John Savage and O. P. Ent.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Representative Delegate from this District to the Democratic State Convention on the 24 inst. be and is hereby instructed to support Gen. W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks County, as a candidate for Auditor General to be voted for at the next general election.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq. of Centralia, was then elected Representative delegate, and his election was made unanimous.

Capt. REES J. MILLARD and J. S. MCNINCH, were elected Senatorial Conferees, with instructions to support the candidate of the county to which the Senatorial delegate belongs.

There being no other business the Convention adjourned.

Taxes! Taxes!

The farmer, the mechanic, the day laborer, and all who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces, will be able to appreciate the following ballad in regard to the state of the times, under Radical rule. In former days when the finances of the country were under Democratic control, things were otherwise; but now the rule is the highest prices for the poorest goods. This is the legitimate result of Radical rule, which to perpetuate its own power has immolated the constitution of the country upon a party altar, and sacrificed all its wise and provident requirements to the base interests of a partizan organization. But here is the "ballad:"

Taxes! Taxes! nothing but taxes!!
Taxed on all that a man can eat or drink;
Taxed on his flour, and taxed on his meat;
Taxed upon all that covers his back,
From a hole-in-cotton shirt, to his broadcloth black;
Taxed on we-know-ever is pleasant to see,
To hear or to smell, to feel or to be.
Taxes! taxes! nothing but taxes!!
Grinding our noses as sharp as our axes!

AND WHAT ARE THE TAXES FOR?

Why!—The Radical Party to keep in repair,
So that "high-moral" scoundrels may each have a share
In huge stealings and pickings found everywhere!
Taxes! taxes! Republican Taxes!
Taxed on the coffin, and taxed on the crib,
On the old man's shroud, and the young brat's bib—
To pamper the bigot, and fatten the knave,
Taxed from the cradle plump into the grave!!

AND WHAT ARE THE TAXES FOR?

Why!—To buy all the rogues they can find far and near;
And give every Congressman half a million a year!
Taxes! taxes! Republican Taxes!
For the rich men to shirk; and poor men to pay,
From the pittance they earn by hard work all the day,
By the strain of the muscle, the sweat of the brow
By the spade and the trowel, the ax and the plow!!

AND WHAT ARE THE TAXES FOR?

Why!—The old Constitution to knock all to smash,
And to fill every place-holder's pocket with cash—
To send Law and Liberty down to graves,
And turn millions of Freemen to cowering Slaves!!

Hurrah for the Taxes, the jolly old Taxes!
Come, men, get your noses all ground into axes—
Bless Sumner, praise Chandler, Beast Butler and Wade,
And all your big "Bosses," that Taxes have made—
Ye "mud-sills," to Yankee "philanthropy" sold,
Be quiet—obey—your saucy tongues hold!
FOR THAT'S WHAT THE TAXES ARE FOR!

WHEN a vast majority of the so-called Ku-Klux cases are investigated, they prove to be the merest bogus coinage, issued from that mint of invention, the brains of needy, ambitious Radical politicians. Every instance of disobedience to law in the South is labeled another Ku-Klux outrage, and shipped to the North and a market. None of the explanatory circumstances are given, but old Sam is decorated with an extra coat of black paint, in order to, the mere certainly, impose upon the people of this section. Not long since, a report was telegraphed from Raleigh, North Carolina, that a band of Ku-Klux ruffians had maltreated some persons in that vicinity, and that soldiers had arrested several members of the gang. The truth of this case is that three young men, not disguised, visited a shanty where white women and negro men were herding together like brutes, to the scandal of the neighborhood, and assaulted some of the parties. For this they were arrested. This was no Ku-Klux outrage. It was only a duplicate of the common tale of popular indignation and riot against the concubinage of black men and white women. New York, Ohio, Minnesota, and every other State, no matter how well-behaved, has furnished examples of similar intolerance of such an association of the two races, and may do so again, to-day or to-morrow. Dozens of such acts have been chronicled in the North.

WELL SAID.—When, after the election of Lincoln, Seward boasted in the Senate that the Mongrel party would "now take possession of the citadel," Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, replied as follows:

"The Democratic party surrender the country without a stain upon her honor, boundless in her prosperity, incalculable in her strength. We have kept the government conservative to the great purpose of government. We have placed her and kept her upon the Constitution; and that, sir, has been the cause of your peace and prosperity. *Time will show what you will make of her*; but no time can diminish our glory, or your responsibility."

THE Pennsylvania Reserve Association, celebrated their tenth anniversary at Philadelpha on Tuesday last. Gen. MEADE presided. The annual address was delivered by Gen. W. H. ENT, of Columbia county, and is favorably spoken of by city papers. We will endeavor to publish it hereafter. Gov. CURTIN, was re-elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

GEN. GRANT has succeeded in defeating and ousting Gen. LOGAN from the command of the Grand army of the Republic. Gen. BURNSIDE has been elected in his place. Of course nobody is to be hurt, as the latter is great on a parade but perfectly amiable in a fight.

The Coal Troubles.

Much negotiation in regard to resumption has been going on during the past week. At Centralia the miners have gone to work. Also at Ashland and Schuylkill county generally. Also in the Lehigh region and in Luzerne, except in the vicinity of Scranton, where only a few mines are in operation. The probability is that work will be every where resumed in a short time.

LATER.—The collieries in Schuylkill are nearly all now in full operation. The question of wages for this year was settled on the 17th inst., at Pottsville, by the decision of Judge ELWELL, establishing a basis for the graduation of the price of labor, which appears to be just to all parties, viz:

Basis at Port Carbon,	$2 75	per ton for coal.
Miners wages by day work,	13 00	per week.
Inside laborers " "	11 00	" "
Outside laborers " "	10 00	" "

Contract work to be reduced 10 per cent. below prices paid under the three dollar basis of 1869.

Wages to advance one cent for every three cents advance in the price of coal above $2.75, and to decline at the same rate when the price is below that sum down to $2 25.

European News.

The Versailles army is still battering away at the walls and forts of Paris. The former are much injured and several of the latter have been captured. An attempt to storm the city has probably been made by this time.

REV. JOHN CAIN, a negro Radical in the South, says that "never had any party a better chance to do good than the Republican party; and never did any party do worse." Brother Cain is mad and had better be seen to at once. He sounds like a Ku Klux.

THE Philadelphia Radical newspapers are bewailing the extravagance of its city government, and want the thing to stop. It would have stopped long ago if the people had listened to the warning of the Democratic party. Those who rush into the lion's mouth with their eyes open, get little sympathy, and are entitled to none.

THE "Border Claim Bill," appropriating $150,000 annually for five years to the citizens of Franklin, York, and other border counties who sustained damage to their property during the rebellion, has passed the Senate. The object is for the State to pay those claims, and then to obtain repayment from the General Government.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is the choice of the antiGrant wing of the Radical party in the West, for President. It is conceded by all but the office-holders, that the re-nomination of General Grant is equivalent to a certain and disastrous defeat. Taxes and plundering will crush his administration in a contest before the country.

THE President has at length succeeded in compelling one yankee to resign a foreign diplomatic mission—GEO. BANCROFT, Minister at Berlin. LINCOLN had filled the foreign appointments with yankees and JOHNSON unfortunately refused to remove them. They disgraced the country wherever they were, and GRANT is doing a good thing in ridding it of them. It is said a western man is to take the place.

THE Berks county Democracy held their annual county meeting at Reading, on Tuesday. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Reconstruction and Ku-Klux acts; endorsing the speech of Senator Schurz, at St. Louis; denouncing the "enormous freight charges of the Reading Railroad Company to residents in this county" as a "gross violation of the Company's charter;" and recommending as a remedy the formation of a labor union of working men, business men and farmers within the Democratic organization, to oppose "all unfair and unjust aggressions of capital."

HON. SHARON TYNDALE, has been murdered in the public streets of Springfield, the home of Lincoln. Will General Grant, who lately asked and got an act passed to give him power "to effectually secure life, liberty and property in all parts of the Unitd States," now overthrow the Radical State Government of Illinois? He did not interfere in Pennsylvania, when, three months ago, the Radical majority in the House bestowed an office of profit and trust upon a man concerned in the murder of the gallant Union soldier, Colonel Riddle. But if acts like these should occur at the South, they will be greedily seized as pretexts for establishing bayonet government. We think there is no excuse for it in any civilized community, in time of peace. It is the resource of despots and military usurpers, and never was a cure for any social evils.

THE repeal of the law which provided that the first session of each Congress should commence on the 4th of March instead of the first Monday of December, was wise and proper. There never was any good reason for the change of the old established rule. It was one of the temporary devices of the Republican party, of which the country has had more than enough. It served their turn during the time of Andrew Johnson, but was found to be a source of inconvenience. Still the Republicans of the House were disposed to perpetuate it. It was only repealed by a majority of one, with all the Democrats voting in the affirmative. We hope the time may soon come when the last one of the shifts and temporary expedients of the Radicals shall be wiped from the statute books.

That distinct sovereignties could exist under one government, emanating from the same people, was a phenomenon in the political world which the wisest statesmen in Europe could not comprehend; and of its practicability many in our own country entertained the most serious doubts. Thus far the friends of liberty have had great cause of triumph in the success of the principles upon which our government rests. But all must admit that the purity and permanency of this system depend on its faithful administration. The States and the Federal government have their respective orbits within which each must revolve. If either cross the sphere of the other the harmony of the system is destroyed and its strength is impaired. It would be as gross usurpation on the part of the Federal government to interfere with State rights, by an exercise of powers not delegated, as it would be for a State to interpose its authority against a law of the Union.—Federal Supreme Court in 1830.

Connecticut.

The action of the Radical Legislature in defeating the will of the people, and declaring JEWELL Governor, is one of the most daring abuses of power yet perpetrated outside of Washington. The purpose to commit this fraud and to consummate the result was clearly foreshadowed from the hour in which the returns elected ENGLISH. The only question was, how could it best be accomplished? First, it was proposed to give JEWELL votes in Cheshire, which had been rejected. As that plan would not work, then the expedient of reopening the boxes in the Fourth Ward of New Haven was adopted. And when it was found that the ballots gave JEWELL 100 less than was returned, by counting two packages of 50 each as 100 each, they fell upon the desperate resource of going out on the highways and gathering in enough swift witnesses to swear they had voted the "Radical ticket"—not for JEWELL, but the ticket.

Although, even with this hard swearing, the number of 100 was not made out, still the Radical candidate was elected by the Radical Legislature, just as members of Congress have been elected by the Radical House of Representatives, while they were in a minority at home of many thousands.

It is worthy of note, that in the pretended investigation, no Democratic witnesses were examined or were allowed any part in the proceedings. It was all *ex parte*, and against the constitution and laws of the State, which provide the formal mode of declaring and contesting elections. The whole course of the majority, from the beginning to the end of this business, has been revolutionary, and, in that respect, consistent with the conduct of the Radical party here and everywhere. They determined to get possession of the Governorship, by any fraud, however bold, and any violence, however extreme. This scandalous outrage has already produced a great re-action in popular sentiment.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A Medley of Monarchs.

The Treaty of the High Commission has one peculiarity which is worthy of special notice. Although that extraordinary embassy was created to close up all outstanding differences between the two countries, no single question has been distinctly and definitively determined by it. Every claim, disputed right, or contested privilege has been referred to some arbitration or commission, in which the United States figure as one party, against four or two throughout. Monarchs are to fix the measure of our grievances; and, in fact, to decide whether they exist or not. They constitute the tribunal of last resort, from which there is no appeal. We are bound in advance by their *fiat*, whatever it may be.

As this mass of majesty, to whose tender care a Republican Administration has consigned American citizens, may create confusion in the popular mind, we have thought it desirable to abstract from the overpowering Treaty, a brief that will present to view at a glance all the matters and monarchs as they happen to appear on the scene:

Alabama Claims.—Five arbitrators, to be named as follows: One by the President of the United States; one by her Britannic Majesty; one by his Majesty the King of Italy; one by the President of the Swiss Confederation, and one by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. Two Presidents and three Majesties.

Board of Assessors to Determine Validity and Amount of Claims.—Three, to be named as follows: One by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and one by the representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Italy. One President and two Majesties.

Claims of British Subjects.—Three Commissioners, to be named as follows: One by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and in case of disagreement, one by the representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Spain. One President and two Majesties.

To Determine Price to be Paid England for Fishing Privileges.—Three Commissioners, to be named as follows: One by the President of the United States; one by her Britannic Majesty, and in case of disagreement, one by the representative at London of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. One President and two Majesties.

To Determine the Title of the American Island of San Juan.—His Majesty the Emperor of Germany. One Majesty.—*Washington Patriot.*

SINGULAR CONCEIT.—It is a conception with more than a foundation in fancy, that people come gradually to look like the houses they live in. Is ever a man seen whose face does not indicate the style of the house he has long occupied? The denizen of a building unpainted and shabby goes about unshaven and threadbare, partly because the appearance of the house is due to the character of its owner, largely because the house leaves its impress upon the man. The effect of association is usually under-estimated.—*American Builder.*

HATS AND HEADS.—It is stated as a curious fact among our hat and cap manufacturers, that different localities use different sizes of hats and caps as standard sizes. Boston and the Eastern States use the smallest sizes, New York and the Middle States use the medium to largest sizes, and Chicago and the Western States require the largest sizes. Goods manufactured for one market cannot be sold for the other, only in exceptional cases. The South use a shape peculiar to themselves and of large size.—*Philadelphia Railway Guide.*

FLOWERY.—Columbus, Georgia, must abound in flowers, judging from the following paragraph from the *Sun* of that city:

"A gentleman tells us that he believes his wife gathered at least ten bushels of flowers from his garden on the 26th, and that in the afternoon only the rose bushes showed any spoliation. Pinks, &c., seemed to have bloomed sufficiently during the day to supply all losses. We cannot recall a season when flowers were more luxuriant, abundant, and beautiful."

GREENY who sends to Mr. P—— Funk, or any other man, a dollar for "a correct likeness of yourself and your fortune told," receives a small looking glass, and is informed that he can tell his fortune himself by counting his money. Greeny then thinks that Mr. Funk is a knave, but never suspects that he (Greeny) is a fool.

Peace Celebration.

The German Peace celebration in Philadelphia on Monday and Tuesday last, was probably the most magnificent affair of the kind ever held in the United States. The city was literally crowded with strangers. The ceremonies of the day were opened by a salute of thirty-seven guns fired in Fairmount Park by the Keystone battery, and the clanging of bells.

As the hours wore on the streets were lively with civic delegations moving towards the centre of attraction, Broad street. The clash of cymbals, the thunder of the bass drum, and the sonorous blasts of the trumpet, drowned all other sounds. Great vehicles, metamorphosed by art into fairy bowers or miniature forests, were drawn before the wondering eye of the looker-on, followed hard upon the civic societies, and were lost in the distance. Wherever a flag was owned it was thrown to the breeze; all the dry goods stores were garnished with variegated fabrics, and the streets over which the procession was to march presented to the delighted eye a perspective of glowing colors.

Until the hour of marching the utmost activity and excitement reigned. Columns of military, with brightly burnished weapons and unstained uniforms, paraded before the awe stricken multitude. Civic societies in all the splendor of glittering regalia and silken banners emerged suddenly from by streets upon the great highway; great cavalcades, with the conspicuous features of melancholy looking hats and immaculate aprons, galloped over this *Campus Martius*; almost interminable caravans of wagons, covered with refreshing verdure, and drawn by gaily caparisoned horses, slowly drew upon the scene. From Columbia avenue to far below Chestnut street the prospect was that of solid masses of humanity moving hither and thither, and thousands of fluttering banners extending beyond the reach of vision.

The newspaper offices were all extravagantly decorated with American and German bunting.

Immediately in front of the entrance to Independence hall, and surrounding the statue of Washington, a large stand had been erected for the accomodation of the city authorities, who had accepted an invitation to review the procession as it passed. The stand was decorated in a handsome and appropriate manner. It was occupied by the mayor, heads of departments and city councils, and the usual marching salute was given by many of the organizations in the procession, as the line moved by.

Having passed over the route the procession arrived at Penn square, where the singing of "Wacht on der Rhine," and a jubilee song, under the direction of Professor Hartman, the leader of the Junger Mannerchor, were rendered in a splendid style. Addresses were delivered by Dr. G. Keller, Dr. Schmidt, Rev. Dr. Furness and Col. John W. Forney. After the adoption of a series of appropriate resolutions the exercises were concluded with the chorus "Siegesgesgang der Deutschen nach der Hermannsschlacht."

The festival was continued on Tuesday by a picnic at the splendid park of the Philadelphia rifle club, located on Indian Queen lane, in the Twenty-second ward. At ten o'clock the affair began, and then promenade and dance music during the remainder of the day and evening. At three o'clock the Linden Tree, the German emblem of peace, was planted, and the Peace Monument, was unvailed. Addresses was delivered by Mr. George Siegman and Dr. G. Kellner, and the singing societies sang "Der Siegesgesgang" and "Wer hat dich du schoner Wald."

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—evening—This evening the city was alive with people, the streets being thronged. The *German Democrat* office presented a magnificent appearance, several calcium lights showing off its decorations to great effect. The *Ledger* building was also splendidly decorated. The Germans are happy and are enjoying themselves as only Germans can.

THE demonstration outrun even the highest and most florid anticipation of its projectors. Thousands upon thousands, and tens of thousands of men were in the procession, which coiled its gaudy length through the streets, and made the eyes ache and bewildered the senses with adornments of all kinds. Soldiers marched with stately steps; turners displayed the light, springing tread which results from their physical training; tradesmen, of all classes, exhibited their occupations upon moving platforms, appropriately decorated, and vast columns of people moved in procession, to the sound of music and the shouts of an excited population. While this host of men passed in the centre of the streets, the pavements were occupied by still greater numbers. Here men, women and children, of all conditions, gathered for the purpose of gazing at the procession, and joining in the general rejoicing of the hour and the occasion. Old men fought their battles over again, and women shed tears at the return of peace with its holy associations of home, rest and contentment. As a whole, the demonstration was worthy of the people who projected it, and the event it was intended to mark and commemorate. Those who participated in it acted in a manner worthy of the day, its memories, duties and requirements, while peace, order and propriety were noticeably conspicuous among the spectators. Fatherland held its white banner of Peace aloft, and all her children gathered in loving concord beneath its shadow. And over all came floating the words of the poet:

O beauteous Peace!
Sweet union of a State! What else but thou
Gives safety, strength and glory to a people?

GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER'S case was considered at the last meeting of the Fifth Army Corps Society, and the following resolution was adopted, with but one dissenting vote:

Resolved, That in view of the important evidence bearing on the case of General Fitz John Porter developed since the close of the war, which confirms the opinion always entertained by the officers and soldiers who served under him, a respectful petition be presented to the President of the United States, in the name of the Fifth Army Corps, requesting him to re-open the case of our commander, Fitz John Porter in order that justice may be done him.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says, "the reports of the Ku-Klux crimes continue to multiply." Of course they do. There has been a man appointed in every Southern county to put lying "reports" in circulation, and there is no reason why they should not "multiply."

North and West Branch Railroad.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c*, That L. D. Shoemaker, Benjamin F. Pfoutz and Peter Pursill of Luzerne county, Michael Meylert of Sullivan county, Benjamin S. Bently, John B. Beck, Geo. W. Lentz, William Brindle of Lycoming county, Michael Grove of Montour county, and William Neal, D. J. Waller, James Masters, John J. M'Henry, Dr. D. H. Montgomery, Robert F. Clark of Columbia county, or any five of them, are appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions and organize a company with power to construct a railroad from the borough of Wilkesbarre in the county of Luzerne, along the south side of the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, to a point opposite the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and thence by a bridge over said river and by the valley of Little Fishingcreek to the city of Williamsport, by the name style and title of the NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY, with power to construct a branch from near the town of Bloomsburg up the valley of Big Fishingcreek to connect with any existing or projected railroad in Sullivan county, with the right to connect with or cross at grade any railroad now made or hereafter to be made within the counties of Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan or Lycoming, and with the right to build branches not exceeding ten miles each in length.

SECTION 2. The capital stock of said company shall be two millions of dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, one dollar on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue to be paid in instalments as may be required by the directors, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock of said company from time to time to an amount sufficient to complete said road and provide the same with necessary cars, locomotives, machinery, water stations, depots and whatever is necessary to a proper construction and working of said road.

SECTION 3. That in case the president and directors of said company may deem it necessary in order to complete and equip said road they are authorized to borrow a sum of money not to exceed in amount the capital required and to issue bonds therefor on the faith of the road of not less than one hundred dollars each, at a rate of interest not to exceed seven per centum, and to be redeemed at such times as the president and directors may agree upon; said bonds to be secured by a mortgage upon said road, its rolling stock, real estate and the franchises of the company.

SECTION 4. Said railroad company shall be empowered to construct a safe and commodious wagon way in connection with its bridge over the North Branch, and in the event of the commissioners of Columbia county paying at any time a sum equal to one fifth of the cost of said bridge the said wagon way shall thenceforth be maintained by said company as a free bridge for public use.

SECTION 5. Whenever any portion of said road or its branches shall be completed to the extent of five miles, the company shall have full power to use it as such to all intents and purposes as far as completed.

SECTION 6. The said company shall be entitled to all the privileges conferred upon and subject to all the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An Act regulating railroads," approved the nineteenth day of February Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and orty-nine and its several supplements, except so far as the provisions of said act are hereby supplied. *Approved, May 13th*, 1871.

BOUND TO EXERCISE CARE.—Persons are apt to be too careless in regard to the manner in which they sign notes, checks, or legal papers, and the manner in which they are filled. Some think, too, the responsibility of all changes in such documents falls upon the person receiving the paper; but the following decision puts the matter in a new light, and shows that those signing any such obligations are morally as well as legally held for the exercise of all the caution they can use. Let this decision be a warning to all parties:

A man drew a note promising to pay one hundred dollars. He used a printed form, but did not close up the blank devoted to dollars, and after it passed from his hands and became negotiable paper, somebody inserted "and fifty" after the one hundred. The note thus altered got into the hands of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer, but payment was refused. Suit was brought and the Supreme Court decided that the maker of the note was liable for its full face, because, through negligence, he had not drawn a line between the written word "hundred" and the printed word "dollars." Any testimony the drawer might offer to establish the fact that he gave a note for only one hundred dollars, must go for nothing, as "there was nothing on the face of the note showing that it had been altered." Evidence of an alteration on the face of the note would have changed the case. Let this decision be a lesson to all drawers of promissary notes. No one can be too careful in such matters.

LUTHERANS.—The *Interior* says: "The Lutherans are rapidly becoming one of the largest religious bodies in this country, and if immigration from the Lutheran countries continues at the present rate, they are likely to be the most numerous of all denominations. They now claim a membership of four hundred thousand, ranking, perhaps fourth among Protestant churches in the United States.

I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku-klux bills were kept out of congress and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all the southern states to put down all Ku-klux or other bands of marauders."—GENERAL SHERMAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rural New Yorker* says that to kill rats, prepare equal parts of plaster of Paris, prepared for dental use, and corn meal. Soon after being wet, the plaster becomes hard and indigestible, killing the rats.

YOUNG MEN BEWARE.—A cat licked the face of a lady in New York and died in a few minutes thereafter from the paint which it had gathered from the rosy cheek. Let all young men take warning by this sad cat-astrophe.

CANDIDATES.

[The charge for announcing candidates is five dollars cash. All who are announcerd in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
E. J. McHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.
JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE
JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
HIRAM F. EVERITT,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES BRYSON,
CENTRALIA.

MARRIAGES.

SUTLIFF—FRESSCOT—At the residence of the bride's father, March 23d, Mr. Ira R. Sutliff of Fairmount, to Miss Elizabeth Fresscot, of Huntington.

GOFF—WOODWORTH—At the residence of the bride's father, May 11th, by Rev. B. F. King, Mr. Hiram S. Goff, of Cameron Mills, Steuben county, N. Y., to Miss Mary S. Woodworth, of Union, Luzerne county, Pa.

JAMISON—CHAPIN—At the residence of the bride's father, May 11th, by Rev. B. F. King, Mr. Isaiah J. Jamison, of Washington, D. C., to Miss Marion P. only daughter of D. L. Chapin, New Columbus, Luzerne county, Pa.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1 30
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	75
Oats, "	40
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 90
Butter	35
Eggs	18
Tallow	10
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	10
Beans	10
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	16 00

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

M. P. LUTZ.

BROWN MUSLINS.

39	inch Appleton "A," per yard	14
"	" by the bolt	12½
"	" Augusta "A," per yard	12½
"	" by the bolt	12
"	" Agawam "F," per yard	10
"	" by the bolt	9½
"	Exeter "A," per yard	12½
"	" by the bolt	12
27	" Augusta "A," per yard	12
39	" Pepperell "E," per yard	15
"	" by the bolt	14
48	" Pequot "W," per yard	17
10-4	"	25
"	" Monadnock per yard	15½

BLEACH MUSLINS.

33	inch Gold coin, per yard	21
"	" by the bolt	21½
"	" Wamsutta, per yard	22
"	" by the bolt	21
"	" Fruit of the Loom per yard	18
"	" by the bolt	17
"	" Londale, per yard	18
"	" by the bolt	17
"	" Chapman, per yard	16
"	" by the bolt	15
"	" Rochdale, per yard	15
"	" Red Bank, per yard	12½
"	" Green Mt. Co. "G," per yard	12½
"	" Hamilton "L," per yard	10
30	" Rockville, per yard	10
45	" Root "X," per yard	22
45	" Fruit of the Loom, per yard	28
10-4	" Monadnock, per yard	40
10-4	" Pequot, per yard	35

Check shirtings form ..... 16, 2 ½ @ 20
Stripe Shirtings from ..... 18 @ 25

TICKINGS.

30	inch Minnehaha	38
"	" Conestoga	25
32	" Wire Twist	20
30	" Omega "C"	20
27	" Lehigh Valley "D"	12½

PRINTS.

Shirting and Mourning	12½
Cocheco, Merrimack and Spraguie	12½
American, Richmond and Manchester	12½
Pinks and Purples	12½
Garners, Amoskeag and Arnolds	10
Columbian	8
Wellington	9½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18
Baird's Scotch	15
Rest "	20
Nonpareil "	12½

Delaines	12½, 15, 18, 20 @ 22
Lawns	12½, 15, 18, 20 @ 25
Pink, Blue and Buff French Lawn	40
Buff Chinese Grass cloth	25
Buff Linens for suits	30 @ 45
Marl Wash Poplins	40
Philadelphia Poplins, all colors	38
Red Lion Black Alpacas 35, 45, 50, 60, 75, 90 @ $1.00	
Colored Silk Stripe Grenadines	1.25
Alexander Kid Gloves	1.25
" " two buttons	1.75

SHAWLS.

Augusta	$3.00
Sumner Felt	4.25
Sultana (striped and plain centre)	3.75
Ristori " " "	3.75
Hero	3.75
Printed Imitation Paisley	1.00
Paisley (red and black centres)	$8.00 to $10.00
Black Lace	$1.50 to $ 2.25

SKIRTS.

Printed Percale	75, $1.25 @ $1.50
Summer Felt	2.25
16 Bone, French Wove Corsets	75

PAPER COLLARS.

Dickens (cloth lined)	10
Ruby "	20
Astor "	25

PAPER CUFFS.

Napier (reversable)	40
Chromo "	50

SPOOL COTTON.

Alexander Kings, white and colored, 200 yds.	4
" " " " per doz.	45
J. & P. Coats " " 200 yds.	4
" " " " per doz.	90
Clark's O. N. T. Machine	8 @ 90

PINS.

Adamantine per paper	4
Needle points " "	8
Best Needles " "	8

WHITE GOODS.

6 pieces Piques	18 to 50
Bishop Lawn "	25 to 50
Victoria "	25 to 50
Plain Cambrics	18 to 50
Stripe and Plaid Cambrics	25 to 50
36 inch soft finish	15
Plain Nainsook	45
Plaid and stripe Nainsook	35 to 65
36 inch India Long Cloth	45
Mull A.

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, May 19, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

GEO. WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

WE never knew a town of the size of Bloomsburg, or a county of the size of Columbia, where there was so little local news worthy of public mention as is to be found here. The cause for this is to be found in the simple fact that the people in question conduct themselves in general with entire propriety—behave themselves—and are in no wise prone to mind other people's business. If those who find fault with the local papers for not giving more home news will come to town and kick up rows half a dozen times a week, spend a liberal portion of their nights in the Lock-up and days in Jail, frequently have themselves bound over to keep the peace and appear at court, and steal, pilfer, swindle, gamble and cheat generally and promiscuously, we will employ a local reporter and gratify the most voracious taste in giving local news. But our manufacturing propensities do not include the news line, and we have as little inclination to write about spilt milk or broken clothes lines, and little nothings generally, as sensible people have to read such stuff. Our advertising columns furnish the most interesting local news to be obtained, and are most profitable reading.

BLOOMSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL.—At the election on Monday, May 6th, 1871, the old Board of Trustees was re-elected without opposition, one hundred and eleven votes being cast.

The Board met at the office of the Trustees in the Normal School Building, May 12th, 1871, at three o'clock P. M., and organized by electing Hon. LEONARD B. RUPERT, President, Col. JOHN G. FREEZE, Secretary, and B. F. HARTMAN, Esq., Treasurer.

The prospects of the school have never been more satisfactory than they are at present. The present session ends June 23d, and already the applications for the Fall Term are being made, which is advisable, as the school is likely to be full to overflowing.

Upon consultation with Prof. CARVEN, the Principal, it was determined to open the Fall Term, on Monday, August 21st. Applications for admission should be made to him promptly.

THE Hazleton *Sentinel* has been much enlarged and improved, and is a credit to the place it is printed as well as to the enterprising editors, Messrs. MOORE & SANDERS. It deserves generous support and no doubt receives it.

REMEMBER the *Sabbath School Convention* which meets at Catawissa Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 23, 24 and 25. All denominations are expected to take an active part in it. The Programme will be published this week.

THE *Christian Intelligencer* asks; "Is there no way of stopping the murderous style of singing which *executes* some of our best hymns, or rather *garrotes* them, in the following style: 'The ye he-he-he hear of Jew-Billy, of Jew-Billy, of Jew-ew-ew Billey-ey, Jew-ew-Bille, he-he is come!'"

TEARING DOWN HANDBILLS.—Boys, and others not boys, who have been accustomed to tear down showbills, handbills, posters, &c., must look out now. A bill has passed the Legislature inflicting a heavy penalty upon all persons who may hereafter be guilty of mutilating or destroying such property.

THE Albany *Argus* recommends that persons who wish to drink be obliged to take out a license, and that whenever a man wishes to imbibe he produce his parchment. Any violations of the law should be vigorously prosecuted. The *Argus* thinks this would be a better plan than now pursued by licensing the seller.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the *Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association*, for the election of officers, for the ensuing year will be held in the Court House in Bloomsburg on Saturday the 20th day of May, 1871 at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.

THE fence laws of this State, which, even with the legal profession, have received various and conflicting interpretations, were considered by Judge ELWELL, in the case trid at Tunkhannock recently. The question arose in this case as to what constituted such a lawful fence and enclosure, as, if broken into and through by cattle and loss or injury to crops resulted, would entitle the injured party to damages in an action of trespass against the owner. In some of the early statutes there are allusions to fences of specified materials and height, which it seems have rather misled than informed the people as to what constitutes what is usually denominated a "lawful fence." The fence in controversy was one composed in parts of logs, rails, bush and stone wall, with and without stakes and riders. Of course no statute ever described a fence made of such varied materials and of such various heights as this one seemed to have been. No reported decision of the courts was cited which appeared to rule the case. In this dilemma Judge ELWELL took the animal by the horns and ruled the case on principles founded in common sense. We do not pretend to give his precise language nor the delicate shades of meaning which it may have had, but only its substance. He decided and charged the jury that a *sufficient* fence, such a one as would stop and turn ordinary cattle, was required. That no particular height nor materials could be taken as a positive guide in the matter. The question as to the sufficiency of the fence, and the peculiar habits of the cattle—whether breachy or not—were left to the decision of the jury as matters of fact under the evidence in the case. As will appear in our report of the trial elsewhere, the jury found a verdict in favor of the owner of the fence and against the owner of the cattle. Exceptions were taken by the defendant's attorney to the charge of the court, and it is said that the cause will be removed to the Supreme Court for further consideration.—*Wyoming Democrat.*

RAILROAD MEETING AT BENTON.—On Friday the 12th inst., about noon, there was a large meeting of citizens assembled at Benton, Columbia county, Pa., to take into consideration measures necessary to complete the survey of the Hunlock's Creek and Muncy Rail Road. Hon. WM. TURNER, of Muncy Creek twp., was elected President of the meeting.

Messrs. E. COOKE, of Muncy, KOONS, of Luzerne county, and CHAPEN, of Columbia county, were elected Secretaries of the meeting.

The survey having been prosecuted from Hunlock's Creek to Benton, the Commissioners were requested by the meeting to order an early resumption of the survey from Benton to Muncy.

The cost of the survey will be about fifteen hundred dollars. Of this amount the inhabitants along Little Muncy Creek will be required to raise five hundred dollars to complete the survey.

In order to secure the Patent, sixteen hundred shares of stock must be subscribed at $25 per share, and one dollar on each share of stock must be paid in at the time of subscribing, which will make up the sum of four thousand dollars necessary to secure the Patent.

The Commissioners will open the Books of the Company on the 22d inst., at New Columbus, in Luzerne county, and adjourn from time to time, and from place to place along the proposed road and its vicinity, until the necessary amount of stock has been subscribed.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Lairdsville, in this county, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 27th inst, at which time it is expected the engineers will have reached that point on the route of the survey. All who are interested in the construction of this road are respectfully requested to be present at this meeting.—*Muncy Luminary.*

The best way to build up a town, is for every business man in the place to advertise his business in the columns of the local paper, and thus present an array of business houses equal to the number of houses on the street. It draws trade to the town, draws emigrants to the town, draws produce to the town, draws money to the town. If a man wants to buy anything, he goes were he sees the most men trying to sell that article. If he wants to sell anything, he goes where the most men are buying. If a man wants to buy groceries or sell produce, he goes to the business man that advertises, for he knows where to find him, and what he has to sell.—*Ex.*

THE Selinsgrove *Tribune* says about two years ago John Schnure, of this place, lost a pocket book containing about $70 in money, and notes amounting to about $100. He heard nothing of the missing property, and never expected to, but much to his surprise, a few days ago, he received an express package from Millersburg, which, when opened, contained the amount of money and the missing notes. The transaction is a strange one and has caused many surmises as to why the money was returned at this late day; we presume however that John realize the force of the adage, "better late than never."

WE wonder how many infallible "cures" there are for "rheumatism," just as we wonder how many diseases there are called "rheumatism," because the doctors can think of no other name for them. The last treatment for this mysterious complaint is to give the patient a teaspoonful of salt and water, and then to place a pinch of salt in each of his stockings. As no medicine is good for anything which will not overthrow at least two entirely different diseases, we are happy to announce that the salt and water and the salt in the stockings have been found equally efficacious in cases of fever and ague. The general principle seems to be that if salt will cure meat it will cure anything; and it is about as sensible as a great many medical principles now in vogue.

Sunday School Convention.

PROGRAMME of the Columbia county Sabbath School Convention, to be held at Catawissa Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday the 23d, 24th and 25th of May 1871.

TUESDAY MORNING.—Reception of delegates and Miscellanious business, appointment of Committees, etc.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.—1. Business, 2. Resolutions and questions disposed of; 3. General discussion; The Sabbath School; its objects and aims, opened by Rev. A. M. Kester.

TUESDAY EVENING.—1. Questions and Resolutions disposed of; 2. General discussion; The friends of the Sabbath School, who they are, who they should be and what they should do. Opened by Rev. Uriel Graves.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—1. Business; 2. Questions and Resolutions disposed of; 3. General discussion; The Sabbath School Work; how to do it and how not to do it. Opened by Rev. Alfred Burhman.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.—Childrens Meeting, Addresses by Rev's B. H. Crever, B. F. Alleman, J. B. Akers, J. Hewitt and Prof. I. O. Best, and others will be expected; 2. Business; 3. Questions and Resolutions disposed of.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—1. Questions and Resolutions disposed of; 2. General discussion; Sabbath School helps. Opened by Rev. S. B. Hicky.

THURSDAY MORNING.—1. Business; 2. Questions and Resolutions disposed of; General discussion; The Sabbath School and its influences. Opened by Rev. D. J. Waller.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—1. Business including election of Officers; 2. Questions and Resolutions disposed of; 3. General discussion, Sabbath School organization and how to promote it. Opened by Rev. J. P. Tustin.

Sessions will be from 9 A. M., to 12 M, 1½ P. M., to 4 P. M., and 7 P. M. to 9½ P. M., except the first session on Tuesday which will begin at 10 A. M.

All sessions will be opened with Scripture and Prayer. They will be closed with the Long Meter Doxology and the Benediction.

Music will be interspersed throughout all sessions.

Questions and resolutions may be handed to the Secretary or deposited in the Question Box.

All live working Christians are expected to attend if they possibly can.

Sabbath Schools that cannot send all their officers and teachers should send as large a delegation as possible.

Those attending the Convention will be entertained by the citizens of Catawissa.

S. CURTIS, President.
J. B. ROBISON, Secretary.

DIED IN THE POOR HOUSE.—A man recently died in the Schuylkill county Poor House, and the administrators of his estate have thus far found two thousand dollars of his effects. One thousand was in notes, due bills, ect.,—all perfectly secure, and another thousand was in cash, deposited in one of the Pottsville Banks. The man formerly resided in the vicinity of Tremont, and feigning poverty, was sent to the Poor House where he died and the papers were found upon his person which led to the discovery of his financial condition.

AN Adjourned Court is to be held in Bloomsburg on the 12th of June, for the trial of the following causes:

Murray, Winlock & Randall vs. The North British Mercantile Insurance Company, and the same party vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Hon. F. W. HUGHES will appear as attorney for the Plaintiff's. The following is a list of the Jurors drawn, viz:

Bloom—Thomas Knorr, Jeremiah Hess.
Briarcreek—Samuel S. Sitler, S. Kelchner.
Berwick—S. E. Walton, Isaiah Bower.
Benton—Elias Mellenry.
Centre—Levi Hutchison, Stephen Pettit.
Catawissa—George Strieker.
Fishingercek—Samuel Hufford, E. M. Alder, jr., John Pealer, Hiram Markle, W. N. Hosler.
Franklin—Michael Mensh.
Greenwood—John B. Shultz.
Hemlock—Peter Workheiser.
Jackson—Silas W. McHenry.
Locust—Gera Hartman, Henry Fink, J. H. Vastine.
Mifflin—G. W. Klingman, A. C. Millan, John H. Heller, Wm. Keller.
Maine—Solomon Deaner.
Madison—Jonathan Johnson, James Dilline, Montour—James Barton.
Orange—Samuel Seybert, Calvin Herring.
Pine—John Bruner.
Scott—Samuel Hutchison, Reuben Culp.
Sugarloaf—John Dritz.

THE "malevolent potato bug" is announced by a contemporary to be "sitting in Western fence corners and waiting for business."

WHILE settling a woman's estate at Worcester, Massachusetts, the other day, an item of $6 was allowed her daughter for attending her funeral.

Michael Hartzell, of Columbia county, on Friday, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, having plead guilty to passing counterfeit money.

THINGS THAT ARE VERY FOOLISH.—For a young man to think he does himself credit by hanging around tavern-doors, smoking bad segars, and paying for expensive suppers, in order to be called "liberal" by a clique of youths as soft in the brain as himself. For an unfledged clerk to think he must buy extravagant gloves and cravats for every festive occasion, because Tom Jones whose father is worth fifty thousand dollars does so. The best way of proving his manhood would be to let such things entirely alone; self-denial is better than a fortune.

For a girl to think she is establishing her character as a young lady of fashion, by allowing her mother to toil through all the drudgery of the house, and then investing her money in gaudy brooches and artificial flowers.

For a man to suppose himself a gentleman because he touches his hat to a party of splendidly dressed ladies, while he scorns to lend a helping hand to the old apple-woman struggling across the street.

THINGS THAT ARE VAIN.—The efforts of a blockhead to create the impression among sensible people that he knows something. The efforts of some people to establish a reputation for piety when they are known daily to violate the first principles of religion. The efforts of would be critics to disparage the literary productions of others, the subjects being such as they know nothing about. The pretentions of people who have nothing to base a pretence upon, not even sense.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW GOODS at S. H. MILLER & SONS.

I. W. HARTMAN has the best assortment of Grenadines in Bloomsburg.

M. P. LUTZ has just received another large line of Spring Shawls. See his price list.

S. H. MILLER & SON have just opened a large stock of Shawls which they intend to sell low for cash or country produce.

NEW Books in the Circulating Library. "Ginx Baby;" "Luck of Roaring Camp;" "Bret Harte;" "The Story Lizzie Told," "Mrs. Prentiss;" "Our Girls;" "Dio Lewis;" "Desk & Debit;" "Oliver Optic."

THE New Family Singer Sewing Machines in daily use, year after year, at the homes of the people, where real merit is the test, has proved to be the best constructed, most durable, simple, and reliable, Sewing Machines that have ever been made, their sales are one thousand a week more than any other company, without misrepresentations or secret promises being made by their agents. n19-1f

THE Amateur Choral Society which was organized early last winter and has since been under the direction of Prof. J. W. NILES, intends giving a Concert in the Court House, on the evening of the 26th inst. The Society comprises nearly all the musical talent which our town possesses, and the concert which is to consist of both vocal and instrumental performances, will undoubtedly afford a rich treat to all lovers of music. Let them have a full house. n19-2t

THE all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Pain Killer prepared, under whatever name.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy is no Patent Medicine humbug gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances, brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Saharah on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing, pleasant Remedy, a perfect specific for Chronic Nasal Catarrh "Cold in the head," and kindred diseases. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., offers a reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. For sale by most druggists everywhere. Sent by mail, postpaid, for sixty cents. Address the sole proprietor as above.

Poisonous Medicines.

The theory that the virus or disease can be safely counteracted by doses of poison, is false and dangerous. Within the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the pantory of the medical profession. They are given in small doses, otherwise they would destroy life immediately; but even in minute quantities, they produce, ultimately, very disastrous effects. It is unwise and unphilosophical to employ, as remedies, powerful and insidious drugs, which, in subjugating one disease, sow the seeds of another still more unmanageable. None of these terrible medicaments operates with as much directness and certainty upon the causes of diseases as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic and corrective, *without a single deleterious ingredient in its composition.* Arsenic and quinia are given for intermittents; bromide of potassium for nervous disorders; strychnine and prussic acid for general debility; mercury, in various forms, for liver complaint; preparations of chloroform and opium for sleeplessness; and yet these deadly drugs do not compare, as specifics for the diseases above enumerated, with that wholesome vegetable invigorator and alterative, while they are all so pernicious that it is astonishing any physician should take the responsibility of prescribing them. Let invalids for their own sakes, try the Bitters before they resort to the poisons. The relief they will experience from a course of the harmless specific, will render a recourse to the unsafe preparations referred to, quite unnecessary.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF CONYNGHAM AND CENTRALIA POOR DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 10th 1871. WILLIAM GOODMAN, Treasurer, in account with said District.

DR.

To amount received from duplicate of Conyngham township	$5,373 49
To amount received from duplicate of Centralia borough	693 44
To amount from County Treasury for unseated land taxes	2,682 15
To amount received from Orange Poor District	18 60
To total amount received from sales of farm produce during the year	309 16
	19,094 55

CR.

By amount of orders redeemed during the year	$9,106 67
By amount of Treasurers commission thereon @ two per cent.	183 12
By amount of balance in Treasury	269 56
	$9,594 35

On examination of the foregoing account of William Goodman, Treasurer of Conyngham and Centralia Poor District, we find it correct,

MARTIN FLANIGAN,
ANDREW ROONEY,
DOMNIC COSGROVE,
PATRICK KILLEEN,
DAVID WALSH,
THOMAS MURPHY,
} Auditors.

April 10th, 1871.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN ACCOUNT WITH CONYNGHAM AND CENTRALIA POOR DISTRICT.

DR.

To amount from duplicates	$6,463 83
" " " other sources	3,131 42
	$9,595 25

CR.

By am't paid debt of last year to Messrs Goodman and Thornton	598 23
By am't paid of last years salary due J. H. Long, steward	82 49
By am't paid lawyer's fees due since last year	175 00
By am't paid balance in full of bonds with interest for building addition last year	941 72
By am't paid Martin Monaghan for out door relief in 1869	202 74
By am't paid debt of 1867 to township Road Fund	847 20
By am't paid installment on farm " " for farm work and coffins	1,4 9 38
	87 60
In 1869	
By am't paid farming utensils, furniture, stock and repairing during year	693 20
By am't paid to Asylum for insane Pauper's Board	358 58
By am't paid for medical fees and medicine	157 37
By am't paid for insurance	49 25
By amount paid other miscellaneous expenses incurred during the year	2,199 48
By amount paid Treasurers commission @ 2 per cent on $9,106 67 paid out	183 12
By am't of balance due from Treasurer	269 56
	$9,594 35

REAL ESTATE WITH RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

By Farm and buildings valued at	$3,000 00
" Repairs to buildings	227 00
" Household furniture	197 68
" Farm utensils	622 20
" Hay, grain and straw	311 50
" Manure	175 00
" Horses and cattle	727 00
" Pigs	91 00
" Poultry	15 00
" Potatoes	58 00
" Meat	57 30
" 7 acres of wheat and 1 tree in ground	80 00
" Balance due from Treasurer	269 56
	$6,813 73

LIABILITIES.

By balance due on farm bonds	$2,700 00
" " in favor of district	6,067 23
	$8,815 73

PRODUCTS OF FARM IN 1870.

15 tons of hay @ $18.00	$270 00
48 bushels of wheat @ $1.30	187 20
178 " " oats @ 40 cent	103 60
225 " " corn ears @ 40 cent	187 50
79 " " rye @ $1.10	86 90
258 " " potatoes @ 75 cents	171 00
6 loads of corn fodder @ $5	81 00
850 lbs of pork @ 12 cents	101 76
40 heads of cabbage @ 6 cents	24 00
Butter, eggs and veg'tables	65 00
Live stock raised	99 00
½ bushel of clover seed	3 50
	$1,382 76

No. of paupers now in Poor House 71
" " admitted during year 11
" " born " " 1
" " died " " 1
WILLIAM SNYDER, } Directors
PATRICK BURKE, } of
WILLIAM GOODMAN, } Poor.

Attest C. G. MURPHY, Clerk.
April 10th, 1871.—3

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Jacob Kostenbander, deceased, in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pa., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 16th and 17th 1871, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon the following property to wit:

SEVEN HORSES AND ONE COLT,

FIVE MILCH COWS, FOUR HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,

11 HEAD OF FAT BEEF STEERS,

thirty-eight sheep, two breeding sows and pigs, six shoats, one two-horse wagon, (iron axle;) one other two-horse wagon, one four horse wagon, two lumber, two buckboards, one sleigh, one four-horse lever power threshing machine, one grain drill, one corn sheller, hay fork, rope and pulley, one Buckeye Reaper and Mower, one Keystone Cider Mill, hay rake, tanning mill, three iron beam plows, a lot of other plows, harness, corn plow, cultivators, six sets heavy harness, four sets plow harness, lumber harness, fly nets, chains, forks, shovels, and rakes, with a large variety of farming implements too numerous to mention. Also, a lot of lumber such as boards, scantling, oak and pine plank, shingles, Railroad sills.

13,000 FEET DRY PINE BOARDS,

two thousand feet of panel stuff, frame timber, saw logs, a lot of timber on the stump, on land sold to Solomon Artley; also on lot known as the "Hotchkiss School House lot." Also a lot of Black-smith's tools, one boring machine, lot of ham, shoulder and side meat, lard, tallow, four barrels of Vinegar.

150 BUSHELS OF WHEAT,

two hundred and fifty bushels of corn, one hundred and fifty bushels of oats, lot of flaxseed, seed potatoes by the bushel, hay by the ton, and six swarms of bees. Also, household and kitchen furniture, such as

BUREAUS, BEDDING, TABLES, CHAIRS,

stands, stoves and pipe, meat tubs, barrels, with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

☞ Conditions will be made known on day of sale.

O. D. L. KOSTENBAUDER,
J. B. KNITTLE,
Executors.

Franklin twp., May 5, 1871.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia co., on Friday the 26th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property to wit: The equal undivided one half part of a

TRACT OF WOODLAND,

situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at a white oak stump, a corner of land of Joseph Breish, and running thence by same by land of George Bowman south sixty-four and three-quarter degrees west one hundred and thirty perches to a stone, thence by lands of Elizabeth Hesse and land of E. Bowman south forty-two and a quarter degrees east eighty perches to a post, thence by lands belonging to the heirs of William Davison, deceased, north forty-four and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and thirty perches to a post, in line of land of Joseph Breish, thence by the said land north forty-two and three-quarter degrees west eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES,

strict measure; late the estate of Martin Billhover, deceased.

The foregoing tract of land is well timbered with the best quality of WHITE OAK TIMBER. This land lies within a mile and a quarter of the town of Catawissa, and is therefore convenient to the railroads.

☞ Terms and conditions made known on day of sale.

PETER HILLMYER,
MARY HILLMYER,
Administrators.

May 5, 1871.

EXCHANGE BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Whitmyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

Is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

DECKER & STRICKEL.

May 5, 1871.

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,

MISSES HARMAN

Have just received a new and fashionable assortment of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods, of the choicest and neatest styles and patterns, which they offer to customers on the most reasonable terms.

BONNETS AND HATS,
LACES AND FLOWERS,
KID AND KID-FINISHED GLOVES,
MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL,
FANCY ARTICLES, LACE
AND OTHER COLLARS,

and all other goods usually kept in a first class Millinery establishment. Call and see. Main Street, three doors above Centre. may 5'71-3t

FEE BILLS.

Just printed on good paper and in the neatest style, JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLES' FEE BILLS, and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. The law requires Justices of the Peace to have a Fee Bill put up in their offices, under a penalty of $10 and double the amount of the fees charged.

LIST OF DEALERS

OF

COLUMBIA COUNTY

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me, in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, in and for the county of Columbia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

		Class.	Tax.
Isaiah Hagenbuch,	Tinware	14	$ 7 50
S. H. Miller & Son,	Store	12	12 50
William Robb,	Furniture	14	7 00
A. J. Evans,	Clothing Store	14	7 00
W. H. Brown,	Confectionery &c.	14	7 00
C. C. Mears,	Store	12	10 00
Runyan & Warden,	Hardware	13	10 00
John Wolf,	Store	12	12 50
James Cadman,	Cabinet	14	7 00
David Lowenburg,	Clothing Store	14	7 00
Misses Harman,	Millinery	14	7 00
J. H. Maize,	Grocery	14	7 00
Becker & Steckle,	Confectionery	14	7 00
Miss A. D. Webb,	Book Store	14	7 00
Moyer Brothers,	Druggists	14	7 00
" "	"	14	7 00
E. M. Knorr,	Shoe Store	14	7 00
A. M. Rupert,	Tin & Stoves	14	7 00
J. R. Girton,	Store	14	7 00
L. F. Wenry,	Tin & Stoves	14	7 00
Mrs. David Brobst,	Confectionery	14	7 00
J. K. Eyer,	Store	13	10 00
G. W. Correll,	Furniture	14	7 00
Joseph Correll,	Store	14	7 00
E. P. Lutz,	Druggist	14	7 00
I. W. Hartman,	Store	12	12 50
Reifsnyder, Neal & Co.,	"	12	12 50
M. P. Lutz,	"	13	10 00
D. A. Beckley,	Book Store	14	7 00
H. C. Hower,	Shoe Store	14	7 00
H. J. Clark,	Store	12	12 50
N. J. Hendershott,	Druggist	14	7 00
E. Jacobs,	Confectionery	14	7 00
W. F. Ross,	Store	14	7 00
Fox & Webb,	Confectionery	14	7 00
Parton & Harman,	Millers	10	20 00
Henry Klotz,	Grocery	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co.	Store	7	40 00
O. A. Jacoby,	Grocery	14	7 00
Hendershott & Mason	Dealers in Coal	14	7 00
C. R. Russel,	Grocery	14	7 00
C. W. Neal & Bro.	Dealers in Coal	14	7 00

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

J. P. Frey,	Store	14	7 00
C. A. Shuman,	"	14	7 00
Abraham Rice,	"	14	7 00
W. K. Longenberger,	"	14	7 00

BERWICK BOROUGH.

Thomas & Jane,	Millers	12	12 50
I. & H. Bower,	Store	12	12 50
J. M. Gardner,	Tin & Stoves	14	7 00
Bowman & Jackson,	Store	12	12 50
Miller, Hughs & Co.	"	12	12 50
" "	Druggists	14	7 00
J. B. Dodson,	"	14	7 00
Shaw & Ackerman,	Dry Goods &c.	14	7 00
N. N. Stecker,	Cabinet & Stoves	13	10 00
Miss Bell Bertram,	Millinery	14	7 00
Jackson & Weidner,	Store	13	10 00
J. G. Jacoby,	Confectionery	14	7 00
B. M. Bockman,	Tobacconist	14	7 00
G. A. Beckingham,	Tin & Stoves	14	7 00

BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

Mrs. A. W. Eaton,	Store	14	7 00
Wm. M. Klinetob,	"	14	7 00
Peter Hartman,	Miller	14	7 00
James P. Frease,	Grocery	14	7 00
H. C. Frease,	Miller	14	7 00
Wm. L. Frease,	"	14	7 00

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Samuel Heacock,	Store	14	7 00
Benjamin Cole,	"	14	7 00
Cole & Thomas,	Miller	14	7 00
J. J. M'Henry,	Store	12	12 50
B. M'Henry,	"	13	10 00

CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

M. Barninger,	Millers	14	7 00
J. S. M'Nabb,	"	14	7 00
J. M. Smith,	Druggist	14	7 00
I. John & Son	Store	11	15 00
Hartman & Cleaver,	"	14	7 00
M. M. Brobst,	"	12	12 50
Weaver & Reichelderfer	Grocery	14	7 00
Gilbert & Kline,	Store	10	20 00
I. H. Bergstadt,	Flour & Feed	14	7 00
W. H. Grange,	Confectionery &c.	14	7 00
George Manhardt,	Store & Store	14	7 00
J. R. Scarpless & Son	Store	10	20 00
Thomas E. Harder,	Cabinet	14	7 00
Knittle & Sharman,	Store	13	10 00
George Rishel,	Dealer	14	7 00
Wm. Minder,	Cabinet	14	7 00

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

E. W. M. & G. L. Low,	Store	13	10 00
samuel Guetterich,	Grocery	14	7 00
Philip Harris,	Store	14	7 00
Jacob Spangler,	"	14	7 00
Jesse Hicks,	"	14	7 00
G. H. Fowler & Son	"	12	12 50
Wildmire & Erwine,	"	14	7 00

CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

Wm. Torry,	Store	9	25 00
Martin Monaghan,	"	13	10 00
W. D. Mellick,	Druggist	14	7 00
Conrad Foland,	Confectionery	14	7 00
Michael Cook,	"	14	7 00
S. L. Millard,	Store	14	12 50
I. H. Edgar & Co.	Cabinet	14	7 00
Thomas Yeaborn,	Grocery	14	7 00
A. R. Forbes,	Tinware	14	7 00
D. C. Black,	Flour & Feed	14	7 00
J. J. Haugland,	Store	13	10 00

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Mondenhall & Bro.	Millers	12	10 00

FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

D. & M. M'Henry,	Store	14	7 00
J. P. M'Henry,	"	14	7 00
C. M. Howell,	"	14	7 00
Swartz & Kramer,	"	14	7 00
J. S. Ammerman,	"	14	7 00
Solomon Bines,	"	14	7 00
E. J. & U. P. M'Henry,	Millers	14	7 00

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Eyer & Son	Store	13	10 00
A. P. Heller & Co.	"	14	7 00
M. & J. Leidy,	"	14	10 00
Ellis Eves & Bros.	"	12	12 50
Wm. Masters,	"	12	12 50
Mrs. Hannah Henry,	"	14	7 00
P. D. Black,	"	12	10 00
Bogart & Kramer,	"	14	7 00
James V. Wilson,	"	14	7 00

HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Jacob Harris,	Store	14	7 00
M. & W. H. Shoemaker,	"	13	10 00
Wm. Kline,	Miller	14	7 00
John A. G. M. Ikagle,	"	14	7 00

LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

J. H. Vastine,	Store	14	7 00
Charles Fetterman,	"	14	7 00
Yocum & Co,	"	14	10 00
Henry Gable, Sr.	"	14	7 00
Jacob Yeager,	"	14	7 00

MAINE TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Hauck,	Store	14	7 00
Campbell & Co.	"	14	7 00
J. H. Klinger,	"	14	7 00

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

J. H. Creasy,	Store	13	10 00
Creasy & Brown,	"	13	10 00
A. H. Hettler,	"	14	10 00
A. J. Bernhart,	Cabinet	14	7 00

MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

P. R. Margerum,	Grocery	14	7 00
A. J. Ammerman,	Store	14	7 00
Paxton & Harman,	Dealers	8	20 00
Barton & Co.	Millers	11	7 00

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

J. F. Sands,	Store	11	7 00

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

C. Kreamer,	Store	13	10 00
Wm. Genglen,	"	13	10 00
Mrs. M. A. Walson,	Millinery	14	7 00

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

D. K. Sloan,	Store	13	10 00
E. J. Bower,	"	13	10 00
A. R. Stewart,	"	14	7 00
E. B. Johnson,	Grocery	14	7 00
Savage & Keller,	Millers	14	7 00
Wm. Bowman,	"	14	7 00
Peter Ent,	"	14	7 00
Smith & Bro,	Tin & Stoves	14	7 00
Robbins & Low,	Stoves	14	7 00
Michael Keller,	Grocery	14	7 00

PINE TOWNSHIP.

H. W. Lyons,	Store	14	7 00

ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

Owen Cherrington,	Store	14

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

Plum Trees in Peach Orchards.

The curculio is becoming almost as destructive to peaches as to plums. It is almost impossible to find a single peach uninjured by this insect, some years. The past season, on account of the incessant heavy rains, they did not injure the crop as much as usual. So much rain thinned out numbers. Many of our most intelligent peach growers are greatly alarmed at the prospects of raising marketable peaches, and are devising means to prevent their destructive ravages. Dr. Hull, of Alton, recommends planting a few rows of plum trees in the peach orchard. The curculio are attracted to the plum trees. They seek the plum in preference to any other fruit, and will leave the peach for the plum tree. Now, with sheets spread under the tree, or with Dr. Hull's inverted umbrella on wheels rolled under each plum tree and the tree jarred, the little "Turk" comes tumbling down, and is caught and destroyed. If the plum trees are closely watched and jarred two or three times weekly and the curculio destroyed, the crop of peaches will be comparatively safe. By having the plum trees in the orchard, it saves going over the whole peach orchard and jarring the trees. If the plum trees are not there to draw the curculio, this jarring the peach trees in many localities is indispensable. The largest, finest, soundest fruit brings the best price, and fruit growers will learn sooner or later that it will pay, not only to destroy the curculio, to prevent it from destroying their peaches, but that it will also pay to thin out fruit, to get the largest and finest specimens, so as to obtain the highest price. A tree will produce a certain number of bushels or pounds of fruit. Now, what it lacks in numbers, it will make up in size and quality. If allowed to bear too many, they will be small and of inferior quality and will command a low price. If justthe right number are left by thinning out, they will be large, showy, high colored and delicious, commanding double the price of inferior ones.

The Teeth of a Horse.

At five years of age a horse has forty teeth. These are twenty-four molar, or jaw teeth, twelve incisor or front teeth, and four tusks or canine teeth, between the molars or incisors, usually wanting in the mare. At birth only the two nippers or middle incisors appear. At a year old the incisors are all visible on the first or milk set. Before three years the permanent nippers have come through. At four years old the permanent dividers next to the nippers are out. At five the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed. At six the hollow under the nippers, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers. At seven the mark has disappeared from the dividers, and the next teeth, or corners, are level though showing no mark. At eight the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time—indeed good authorities says after five years—the age of a horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, the incisors becoming round, oval, and then triangular. Dealears sometimes bishop the teeth of old horses; that is scoop them out to imitate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of enamel which always surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth, and other marks of age about the animal.

REMEDY FOR A FELON.—Many persons are liable to extreme suffering from fellons on the finger. The following prescription is recommended as a sure cure for the distressing ailment: "Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or beef, dry it in an oven, then pound it fine and mix with spirits of turpentine in equal parts. Put it on a rag and wrap it around the part affected, and as it gets dry put on more, and in twenty-four hours we are cured; the felon is dead." It will do no harm to try it.

JELLY.—There may be some who do not know that elegant jelly may be made from the parings and cores of apples, which are usually thrown away. Boil them in just water enough to cover them, and when they are soft, strain off the liquid and make like any other jelly. The prussic acid in the seeds imparts a very agreeable flavor.

COUNTRY PUDDING.—Put a layer of stale bread crumbs in the bottom of your pudding dish, then a layer of tart apples sliced thin. Sprinkle a little sugar over the apples; and another layer of bread crumbs, and another of apples, until your dish is full. Crumbs should form the top layer, pour a custard (made same as for pies) over it.

FRENCH TOAST.—Beat four eggs very light, and stir with them a pint of milk; slice some baker's bread, dip the pieces into the egg, then lay them in a pan of hot lard and fry brown; sprinkle a little powdered sugar and cinnamon on each piece and serve hot. If nicely prepared, this is an excellent dish for breakfast or tea; quite equal to waffles.

Feeding Horses too Much Hay.

Of all our domestic animals there are none that require more systematic care in feeding than the horse. A horse should be fed regularly and in moderate amount, and when worked he should be worked judiciously. A horse fed in this way may be kept at a moderate cost, and will be more healthy and perform more labor than if fed highly, or as high as many are in the habit of feeding their horses. Horses will certainly eat hay enough to injure them if they can get it. When hay is kept constantly before them, horses are apt to spend their time in throwing it around topsy-turvy in the rack; they soon become dissatisfied with their food, and lose their usual keen relish for it. The general practice should be to feed regularly three times a day.

Cough in Horses.

Q.—My horse is afflicted with a cough will you give me a remedy for it through your paper? A.—Cough may be occasioned by several different diseases—in the several cases of which, the diseases themselves must be removed. When simple cold, slippery elm or flax seed tea is useful, and liquorice may be added. But nursing is the great remedy. Feed succulent food only—if in winter, moistened cut feed; if in summer, juicy grass or clover. Work very slightly or not at all—never sweat the animal. Blanked, where there is the least cold or chilliness. Attend to strict comfort, and the horse will doubtless recover. Reject all the numerous prescriptions of kind neighbors; there is often enough powerful medicine prescribed in such cases to kill any well horse.—*Country Gentleman.*

Miscellaneous.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose is winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Mellonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My advice for sighing so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of pervading east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For years prior to last, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and, hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. Again may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if each one would observe or could be induced in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to say in at once to Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their worth, and I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will have to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with good blood, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, and by means of a good, about-sewing, degree, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands understated on record that Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Now write to me will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its purifying effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and require a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you should overdo the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have suspended my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No 49 S. SIXTH street, Philadelphia, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer tells exactly the condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the virtues of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and my directions are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of grave or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 N SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
nov17'70-52t.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.
GUNTON & STEER,
(Successors to A. Witman.)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. jan15,'71-1y

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QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
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apr 7,'71—it cow * LITTLEFIELD & DAME.

RAIL ROAD MEETING!
There will be a public Rail Road Meeting held at BENTON on Monday evening, the 1st day of May, 1871. All friends of the enterprise are requested to be in attendance, as business of importance to the interest of the road will be transacted. It is necessary that there should be a full turnout of the people interested in the welfare of the road. All come. Able speakers will address the meeting. [apr28 '71.

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS
AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.
N. B. Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Gaunt and Innocence," "Motherless," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwaite," and "Merquem," etc.
apr 28,'71—tf

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioners of the Hunlock's Creek and Muncy Railroad, that books will be opened for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, at the public house of John Ross, in the township of New Columbus, Luzerne county, Pa., on Monday, May 22d, 1871, to be kept open three days in succession from 9 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M., of each day.
JONAS DOTY,
WM. S. MONROE,
MILTON FELLOWS,
AMNI HARRISON,
JOHN ROSS,
Commissioners.
apr28'71.

NEW ORGAN AND PIANO
WAREROOMS.
ORGANS & PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.
Pianos from all first-class makers, from $250 to $700. Organs from $90 to $700. A splendid organ 7 octave, 2 set reeds, and tremolo with paneled black Walnut Case, only $125.00. Single reed, same case as above, $100. I have made arrangements to have the latest music on hand as soon as published. Teachers supplied at regular discount. Warerooms, Main street, near Forks Hotel. C. A. WILES.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1308 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing, Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
1024'70-1y.

LEASES, (blank) for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

RECEIPT BOOKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

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THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are of themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscape Scenes, Antiquities, Costumes, Beasts, Birds, Insects, Plants, Minerals, Coins, Medals, Inscriptions and Incidents referred to throughout the Sacred Text. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to Parents, Ministers, and Sabbath-school Teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid Pictorial Volume cannot be overestimated. It is the Edition

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THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, in addition to the features already alluded to, contains the Apocrypha, Concordance, Psalms in Metre, a Summary of the Sacred Truth as taught by the Inspired Book, together with numerous and comprehensive Tables and other Historical and Explanatory Matter, embodying the labors of many of the most eminent Biblical scholars. It is printed on the finest enlandered paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within every body's reach.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS are wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented. Its sales will not be limited to any period, but will continue for a lifetime, constantly increasing with the growth and intelligence of the country. It is therefore desirable that those who engage with us, shall do so with a view to making the business a permanent one.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—those who would meet with the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $1000 to $2000 annual profit in its sales. There is a great want for the book and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

AGENTS ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN will be furnished the work in fine bindings. This plan is quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns. We have an edition of the book, superbly bound, with massive panelled sides, which has been every where received with marked favor. Subscriptions for the Pictorial Bible, in this style and in this way, can be obtained to an almost unlimited extent, as there is no outlay of money that the Bible reader can make, which will yield him so rich a return.

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Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.
The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and fearless tribes, figuring conspicuously in the fables and superstitions of that strange people. Their Sports, LEGENDS, TRADITIONS, How they Wed and Woo, SCALP, Horror, Wonderful, &c. New, Fresh and Exciting. Price Low. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $20 to $100 per week. Circulars free. Send for one, or for sample chapters, Illustrations and particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher,
jan27'71-tf. 410 Chestnut St., Phila.

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To make $80 to $200 per Month by selling
GREAT FORTUNES.
AND HOW THEY WERE MADE. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. The most universally interesting book published for years. It shows how a poor half-blind sailor became a great banker, a cutlerer's apprentice the wealthiest hotel keeper in America, a poor mechanic a millionaire in seven years—with many more such examples; how energy, talent, and perseverance in any honest calling leads surely to success; how money can be made honestly and without sacrifice of principle. Send for Circular, etc., and notice my extra terms. GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher,
719 Sansom street, Philadelphia.
mar.7'71 2m.

H. C. HOWER,
Has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles, and offers to the citizens of Columbia County, He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogs boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, boy's heavy stogs shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and sizes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boy's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
jan 1'71

SATAN IN SOCIETY
A NEW BOOK of the greatest interest and importance. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, by an eminent physician and author. Startling revelations of the secret working out his subtle and dangerous designs through our most sacred domestic and social relations. Parents should not be ignorant and careless of the dangers that surround those they treated or soiled gloves, but in stricter manner as not to minister to a prurient curiosity. *The Boy's Book of Secrets of the Sexes* is an honest effort in enlisting the interest and sympathy of all true philanthropists, and this book, it is believed, will contribute to that end just in proportion to its circulation. It is not a work for sale by subscription, but is now ready, containing a full description and 43 pages of the work with liberal extracts. C. F. VENT, Publisher,
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jan 1'71

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Going South. Leave	Leave
	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m
Scranton	0.45	2.15	3.55	6.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.15	1.53	3.50	6
Kingston	8.45	1.35	4.15	7.20
Plymouth	8.53	1.17	4.30	7.30
Shickshinny	7.57	12.39	5.15	8.05
Berwick	7.23	12.01	5.41	8.30
Bloom	6.53	11.34	5.50	9.00
Danville	6.10	11.02	6.30	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.40	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a. m. train for West Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.
D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
On and after December 4th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.
1.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.
6.30 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.
4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday's) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.
11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore
WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.
11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.
J. D. S. YOUNG
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED H. FISER, Gen'l Supt.,

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.
Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
A. M.		P. M.
" 9.00 "	Williamsport,	Lv. 6.35 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muncy,	5.50 "
" 9.40 "	Milton,	5.10 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	4.30 "
" 10.58 "	Bloom,	3.53 "
" 10.41 "	Catawissa,	* 4.01 "
" 11.30 "	Rlngtown,	3.35 "
" 11.51 "	Conyngham,	3.09 "
" 12.24 p.m.		2.39 "
" 12.30 "	Ashley,	2.30 "
" 12.46 "	E. Mahony Junc.	1.45 "
" 1.00 "	Pine Tamaqua, Junc.	12.52 "
" 1.05 "	Rowlands,	* 12.47 p.m.
" 2.15 "	Port Clinton,	11.40 a.m.
" 2.30 "	Philadelphia,	8.15 "
" 2.55 "	Hilne Mauch Chunk, Junc.	7.40 p.m.
" 3.25 "	Bethlehem,	* 7.05 "
" 4.00 "	Easton,	6.40 "
	Pitts. via Bethlehem,	9.40 a.m.
	Easton,	11.55 "
	New York via Jersey st.,	
5.30 "	via L. & N. H. R.	8.00 "
8.30 "	" L. Valley R. R.	9.00 "
8.00 a.m.	Boston,	9.00 p.m.

Passengers taking the 6.25 train from Williamsport, will have Philadelphia New York, Seventh and 23rd Sts. Boston 8.30 a.m. eleven hours in advance of all other routes.
New and coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.
Trains run through by daylight.
GEO. A. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
MONDAY, May 15, 1871.
Great Trunk Line from the North and North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 2.00, 8.30, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving at New York at 10.55, 8.30 a. m. and 5.00 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.00 a. m. trains without change.
Returning leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.45 noon and 5.00 p.m. Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.00 p.m. train. The 8.30 a.m. without change, leave Harrisburg for Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Philad'a at 9.10 a. m., and 2.00 and 5.00 p. m. Leave Lebanon and principal way stations for Reading 8.05 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 5.40 p.m.
East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton at 4.52, 8.05, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.05 noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.55 p. m.
Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.40 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Penn'a Railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p.m. stopping at all stations.
Leave Pottsville at 8.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Hamburg at 10.05 a. m., Shamokin at 8.40 and 11.15 a.m. Ashland at 8.50 and 11.40 a.m. Arrive at Reading City at 9.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m. and 2.20 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.30 a.m. and Reading at 8.45 a.m. arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.50 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.
Leave Reading via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.
Alexander Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 4.45 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,
Perkiomen Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.45, 9.30 a. m., 3.30, 7.05 p. m. Returning leave Schwenksville at 6.05, 8.15 a.m., 12.30 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 8.10 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. returning leave Boyertown at 9.00 and 11.45 a.m. Connection made at Pottstown with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Returning leave Downingtown at 6.40 a.m., 12.10 noon and 5.40 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Mail trains leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading. Leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg at 12.45 and 3.45 p.m. and leave Allentown at 1.25 and 5.15 p.m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a.m. and 3.50 p.m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a.m. for New York, and at 7.5 a.m. and 12.40 noon for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.
J. F. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Engr. & Eng. Mach'y.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

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IRON FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLOWS AND THRESHING MACHINES.

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usually made in first class Foundries, raw and grist mill castings, made and fitted up to order.

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are made a specialty, and some very decided improvements have been introduced into their machines this year. Those in want of Separators, Horse Powers or Threshers, should call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Address all orders to
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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☞We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS;* PATENTED AUG. 16, 1869, which gives the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

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Has removed his shop to Rupert's block, on Main street, opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, at fair prices. [may 24'71—1m

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VINEGAR BITTERS
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Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
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THEY ARE NOT A VILE
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Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to Drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.
$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid organs into healthy action, therein effecting a complete cure in clearing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
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